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The China Mail

JEYES
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT.

December 15, 1920, Temperature 36°

Barometer 30.12

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 65

December 5, 1919, Temperature 60°

No. 18,134

三拜禮

號五十月二十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1920.

六廿月一十申庚

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

FRANCE TRADE.

BIG ECONOMIC REVIVAL PREDICTED.

PARIS, December 12.

A Havas message states that in a recent article in the *Revue Economique Internationale*, the former Finance Minister, M. Klotz, gives substantial reasons for expecting in the near future an economic revival of great magnitude. M. Klotz points out that as a direct consequence of Alsace-Lorraine's return to her, France will soon occupy second place amongst the iron and steel producing countries immediately after the United States and far ahead of other European countries. For the same reason the capacity of the French textile industry will be increased 40 per cent. France is now nearly self-supporting regarding chemicals, notably fertilizers. Moreover, the delay imparted for computing the exact figure of the German indemnity expires in May next, and by that time France will own a regular mortgage greatly exceeding her external debt, which besides is to decrease automatically with every advance of French exchange consequent upon the development of French export trade.

A. D. C. PLAYS.

IN AID OF THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.	
Bookings	\$ 3,495.50
Sale of Programmes	411.70
	\$ 3,907.20
EXPENDITURE.	
Theatre Charges	10.94 % \$427.50
Costumes and Scenery	22.64 % 884.35
Printing and Advertising	20.28 % 792.35
Wages and Sundries	4.03 % 157.66
Balance to Famine Fund	42.11 % 1,645.34
	\$ 3,907.20 \$ 3,907.20

Certified Correct.
GEOFFREY S. ARCHBUTT.
Chartered Accountant.
Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE.
Hon. Secretary.
December 9, 1920.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW ROOF GARDEN.

ELABORATE CAFE CHANTANT.

BALL ROOM AND OUTDOOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Plans have been completed by the Hongkong Hotel for the construction on its roof of a terrace garden, ball room, and other improvements on an elaborate scale. When completed the hotel will be provided with as fine facilities of their kind for entertainment as may be found anywhere in the East.

The entire roof on the Queen's Road side of the building, containing a floor space of about 10,000 square feet, will be given over to the new improvements. In the centre will be the ball room, with a dance floor of 3,500 square feet, enclosed chiefly in glass and steam-heated for winter use. Along the side of it, on the Queen's Road edge of the roof, will be a strip of garden space. At each end of the ball room, will be a large outdoor garden, with space enough for a stage and provision for other entertainment.

It is the intention of the Hotel management to operate a thoroughly up-to-date cafe chantant in the ball room. The floor space will be given up to small tables and dancing, and entertainment will be provided by professional players and motion pictures of a high order. For this purpose a stage and screen will be installed at one end of the ball room.

Plans are under consideration by which the hotel will share in a circuit of vaudeville performers to be operated in the Far East which in part, at least, will draw upon the Orpheum Vaudeville Circuit, one of the best-known of its kind in America. In all probability this will include also, the chief hotels in Japan, Shanghai, and Manila. In addition entertainers will be obtained from other sources. Interspersed with the vaudeville acts, or in place of them when for any reason they fail to arrive, the best obtainable motion pictures will be presented.

The scheme for the alteration of the hotel and the improvement of the roof have already been sanctioned by the Government, and it remains only to have the plans approved in detail. It is expected that work will start early next year, and the management of the Hotel is confident that the new roof garden will be opened about the middle of next summer.

The improvements are to be carried out on a large scale. For one thing, the new ball room will rest on special steel supports from the ground to the roof. A special entrance vestibule will be provided on Pedder Street. For this purpose one of the shops on that side of the hotel will have to be removed. Automobiles will pass in this vestibule to a covered parking space within, connected with the garage area.

From the entrance vestibule two new lifts will carry guests to the roof. A third lift, for service purposes, will be installed at the farther end of the roof garden. These, with the three lifts already in operation, will provide six lifts serving the roof.

On the Pedder street end of the roof garden there will be a reception room and ladies' dressing rooms. At the other end will be gentlemen's dressing rooms, smoking rooms, and card rooms.

The arrangement of the garden, ball room, and lifts will be such that it will be possible for private organizations to engage the roof for large balls, with lifts reserved for their exclusive use.

Special attention is being given to the decorative effect of the roof garden as a whole and especially the ball room, which promises to be a charmingly artistic hall. Mr. Cornet of Messrs. Palmer and Turner is in charge of the work, and the whole is under the capable supervision of Mr. J. H. Taggart, the manager of the Hongkong Hotel.

A further announcement that will be welcome information to the Colony is that the Hongkong Hotel intends also to improve the facilities of transportation to Repulse Bay. It has already prepared for the development of the Repulse Bay Hotel on a large scale, by providing an extension which gives a dancing area of 6,000 square feet, and erecting a new garage with a floor space of 16,000 square feet.

It can be announced that as soon as the new road over the hills is constructed—work on which has already begun—if it intends to approach the Government with a proposition to establish a cheap motor bus service between the city and Repulse Bay. This will put both the hotel and the Repulse Bay bathing beach within easy access of the residents on this side of the island and Kowloon.

The present distance to the hotel at Repulse Bay is about 12 miles; the new road will cut it to 5 miles. It is the plan of the Hongkong Hotel to establish a line of motor buses, each equipped with twenty seats and with sides that may be opened or closed to suit the weather, to run on a schedule of ten-minute intervals, or less, during the busy portion of the day and night, and at suitable intervals the rest of the day. In connection with this service the Hotel may erect also a large garage near the Sikh Temple in Happy Valley, where the new road will start across the island. This, in addition to the garages already at Repulse Bay and the Hongkong Hotel, will make three depots for cars for the motor bus line, and ensure prompt and efficient service.

When completed and in full operation, as no doubt it will be long before this time next year, the whole scheme of improvement of the Hongkong Hotel and Repulse Bay will give Hongkong Hotel attractions unsurpassed anywhere in this quarter of the globe.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3 11 16

To-day's opening rate 3 11 15

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

AFGHAN TREATY.

DEHRADUN, December 13th.
An official British Mission is proceeding to Kabul to conclude peace with Afghanistan. The announcement is welcomed generally in India, and the opinion is held that it will quieten Frontier unrest.

JOURNALISTS' HOLIDAY.

LONDON, December 13th.
No newspaper whatsoever will be published in England on December 25th, 26th, and 27th.

TURKISH RAID.

PARIS, December 13th.
Unofficial reports state that an encounter took place between the French and the Turkish forces near the town of Latakia, in which Turkish raiders captured prisoners and material.

NO AUSTRIANS FOR DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, December 13th.
The Dutch Government has offered to engage 2,000 Austrian State officials for service in the Dutch Indies is officially denied. It is stated that out of a very considerable number of technical and scientific specialists from abroad, who applied for the Dutch Indian Service, 338 have already been engaged, or will shortly be engaged, including all the physicians required and a great number of the engineers required.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, December 13th.
The Times Geneva Correspondent says that the Assembly of the League of Nations lengthily discussed the report on the election of four non-permanent members of the Council as provided in Article IV of the Covenant. This is a burning question, owing, *inter alia*, to China's anxiety to be given a chance of election. The Assembly finally passed, by 57 votes to 4, the recommendation of Mr. Halloran, which was supported by Dr. Wellington Koo, in favour of the election of three of these Members from among the members of the League in Europe, and two from among the members on the Asiatic continent, and one from among the members of the League in Asia and the remaining parts of the world.

GERMAN CABLES DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.
The differences regarding the distribution of the German cables were settled at a plenary session of the International Communications Conference. The negotiations will continue on the basis of an agreement which has not been disclosed.

INDIAN OPIUM FOR HONGKONG.

DEHRADUN, December 13th.
At the request of the Hongkong Government, the Indian Government has agreed to renew the agreement for the direct supply of opium at a fixed price for 5 years, beginning from 1921.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, December 13th.
The China Association, of London, in a memorandum dealing with the education of Chinese students in Great Britain, suggests following the example of the United States' Great Britain, it says, should diversify \$100,000 yearly from the Boxer Indemnity to the maintenance of such students. The memorandum emphasizes the resultant advantages to British trade.

INVASION OF TIBET.

LONDON, December 13th.
A Bombay telegram states that Tibetan traders, arriving at Kalimpong report that 5,000 Chinese troops are massing on the borders of Tibet. The authorities at Lhasa are taking precautionary measures. It is also reported that parties of Turks have appeared on the northern borders of Tibet to enlist the sympathy of the Mongolians.

KING OF DENMARK.

LONDON, December 13th.
Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark have arrived in Rome. Their Majesties were received by their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy, the senators and deputies, and the Mayor of the Municipality of Rome, and reviewed troops. They received an ovation.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. Charles Bernard Brown was appointed liquidator for the Chop Sing Kee, on the application of the Official Receiver, Mr. Melbourne. Mr. Brown had been unanimously elected liquidator at a meeting of the creditors.

According to the New Republic Press, the Island of Hainan will probably be organized as a special administrative area and that one Mr. Ma Yuk Hong, a close follower of General Chen Chiung-min, may be appointed civil administrator of the island. It is the intention of the Civil Government to pay particular attention to the industrial and agricultural developments of the island, according to this journal.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

The China Mail.

DATE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1920.

HAVE A LUMP OF SUGAR.

Prohibition, where is thy sting; where Dryness thy victory? The analytical chemist comes with his figures for those who can no longer secure the needful for exalted elevation. In America, we read, Prohibition has caused an enormously increased consumption of sugar. The hospitable fellow insists that you must have "just one more" icecream; and the man who would have been a boozier has a debauch on candy. The United States already consumes about 350,000 tons of sugar in confectionery, and 136,000 tons in what they call "soft drinks." According to the analytical chemist, the physiological effects are not so very different. It is true that the man who has consumed eight icecreams does not stagger home to beat his wife, nor does the man who has got full of candy sing and dance in the public street, challenging the whole police force. But from their absorption of sugar they do acquire pep. Alcohol is very quickly taken up and diffused through the system, where its rapid oxidation produces a quick return of energy. On the other hand, they say, the consumption of alcohol, they say, develops about 700 British thermal units. Sugar is also quickly assimilated, after its preliminary action by the digestive agents, and the "kick" makes its appearance in half an hour. In two hours a greater part of its energy is expended. With regard to those some British thermal units, an ounce of alcohol is credited with producing 144, which compares unfavourably with the 700 in an ounce of sugar. A pound of

sugar (sucrose) gives rise in fermentation to about decimal 42 of a pound of alcohol, so that the dynamic energy developed in the oxidation of this alcohol will be only 68 per cent. of that given out by the direct combustion of the sugar in the body, without the intermediate conversion into alcohol. In short, sugar is the nearest substitute for booze, and the club man who can buy about three pounds of it after dinner should theoretically go to bed as happy as he does now on a quart of fire water. Thus a little chemistry can correct the worst aspects of the most deplorable political. John Bull will now have to abandon his jeers at the Frenchman's *entree sucrée*. He may come to that yet.

COMPULSORY MOTHERHOOD.**—HOOD.**

One does not usually expect to find a vulgar joke reappearing as practical politics. During the war they were singing (or bawling) on the London Halls a song with a chorus something like this:

When I got married they wished me joy,
First a girl and then a boy.
When we had two
My wife said "That'll do,"
But I said no.
Keep on Flo.

The country needs more soldiers. The sentiment of the last line is taken seriously in France, where compulsory motherhood has actually been proposed. The proposers consider that just as military service is obligatory for men, maternal service as a duty to the State should be obligatory for women. They do not think that long enough for mothers, and suggest that women be inscribed on the roll of motherhood from eighteen to forty years. The suggestion is said to be looked on favourably by the

rules. Statesmen can be the most foolish of men. This is merely the old tribal instinct of self preservation, out of date now. The world is already sufficiently populated. We want to raise the quality rather than the quantity. This Moloch of the State is a horrid idol worship that must and will be thwarted. After all, these foolish statesmen are reckoning without the women, who will have something to say about it. The big war has taught them a lesson, shown them a glaring truth. Why should they waste twenty years in rearing a son only to see him smothered out in some foolish dynastic or financial war?

KOWLOON.

In years to come Kowloon should be the business centre and Victoria a residential suburb. The wharfage space on the mainland is greater. The Kailan Coal Mines purchase on Monday of over 300,000 square feet at Laichikok for \$51,415 calls attention to the way Kowloon is growing. The coal company will presumably stack large stocks of coal there, and have a deep water wharf, which will add greatly to the shipping facilities of Hongkong. Near by the Standard Oil Company is reclaiming for a large extension of their depot. Not far away a woolfram smelting works is starting, and all round the Kowloon coast, from Cheung-shawan right round to Kowloon Bay to the eastward, reclamation and development may be observed. The future of the peninsula is big with wonderful possibilities, whereas our island seems to have reached the limit of growth. When the Government is reduced to the necessity of renumbering a popular bathing beach used by many thousands of people to oblige one firm with wharfage, it is evident that we are at about the end of our tether.

ART EXHIBITION.**MANY GOOD PICTURES.****LADY STUBBS PRESENTS PRIZES.**

The annual exhibition of the Hongkong Art Club, which opened yesterday, continued to-day and a large attendance testified to the popularity of the entertainment. It was admitted by all that the work displayed was of a higher standard than in previous exhibitions, and that the display on the whole was exceptionally creditable for such a small community as the Colony. Naturally, some of the pictures are of doubtful merit, judged by the strict standards of Art, but on the other hand there are many a plentiful majority—that can stand severe inspection.

Attention has been centered chiefly on the Oils, Water Colours, and Portraits, as being perhaps the more important classifications. It should not be overlooked, however, that there are included under the Black and White, and Decorative Sections several pieces of superior merit. As a matter of fact, it is not going too far to say that from the standpoint of skill and workmanship, certain small exhibits contained in these sections probably surpass anything in the exhibition. Such work as Mrs. G. N. Humphreys has displayed in "Moths" (No. 10), "The Dryad" (No. 9), "Bacchante" (No. 13), and "Jade" (No. 14) in the Black and White Section, and Mrs. Britton has done in an "Illuminated Title Page" (No. 102) and "Illuminated Pages" (No. 103) is of professional, not amateur, standards, and for that reason these specimens are lifted far above the prevailing level of the exhibition.

In general the exhibition has been worthy of the full patronage and encouragement of the public, and it is to be hoped that interest in the work of the Club will continue to grow. Judged by the commendable display of pictures at this showing, Hongkong will be able to look forward with pleasant anticipation to next year's exhibition.

At 5.30 yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the day's exhibition, Lady Stubbs presented the prizes to the winners, in the presence of a large company of visitors. With the exception of the Oils, the awards in which were not made until late in the afternoon, the selections were announced in yesterday's edition of the China Mail. The awards in Oils were as follows:

First: "Hyemian Snowfield" (No. 74) a landscape, Mr. C. W. M. Bion. Highly commended: "Rain, Wind and Sea" (No. 25) a seascape, Lieut. Col. W. Loring; "Junks at Night" (No. 80), Mrs. McPherson.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from lock jaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes the blood to flow without irritation and wounds to heal without treatment and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLE.**STRAITS INCOME TAX.****SINGAPORE MUTINY.**

PUBLICATION OF REPORT SUGGESTED.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Dec. 14.

The Straits Government has introduced the Income Tax Bill for the ensuing year on the same lines as the present one. It is suggested that the Government should publish the report of the commission of inquiry into the Singapore mutiny in 1915.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

There will be a tea dance at the Helena May Institute at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, December 21 for members and their male friends.

The Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is entertaining the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E., to dinner at the Hongkong Club on December 21.

The French cruiser "Desaix" and "Altair" arrived in harbour this morning and fired the customary salute in honour of the Admiral. The "Desaix" has paid previous visits to Hongkong.

The Harbour Master of Canton telegraphed yesterday to the Harbour Master of Hongkong: "Steamer around fairway Taimed Beacon. Vessels should navigate same with extreme caution."

A Chinese woman was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries caused through a fall while attempting to alight from a moving tram car in Des Voeux Road Central. She was picked up unconscious but is now recovering.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., are to be entertained to dinner at the Kam Ling Hotel on Tuesday, December 28 by certain members of the Chinese community on the occasion of their departure on leave of absence. H.E. the Governor will attend the gathering.

The Public Works Department has sold to the Kailan Mining Administration for \$51,415 (10 cents a square foot) a section of the marine frontage at Laichikok, on which wharves will be constructed. There were no other bidders for the lot which was knocked down at the upset price. An island lot in Kowloon was sold to Mr. B. C. Wong for \$5,770, being one dollar and two cents per square foot.

Two Chinese were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme, at the instance of Inspector Willis, of No. 7 Police Station, with house-breaking at No. 7, Sin Wah Terrace and the theft of a quantity of jewellery valued at \$17. The defendants denied the charge. Mr. D. H. Blake, who appeared for the defence, asked for a remand in order to receive instructions, and the Magistrate remanded the case until Friday week. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$50 each.

In connection with the seizure of 845 tins of prepared non-Government opium, and 420 tins of raw opium, by Revenue Officer Ward on board the s.s. "Borneo" on her arrival from Amsterdam on Monday, the two Chinese who were yesterday remanded by Magistrate Orme on a charge of possession of the drug, were again in Court this morning. Mr. A. E. Hall told the Magistrate that he appeared to defend the first accused and he understood that Mr. Leo, d'Almada had been retained by the other man. As they had only that morning been retained in the case, said Counsel, they had not had time to receive instructions. Therefore, they would like a further remand. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case until Saturday morning.

"Diastol of the Westminster Gazette" says: The announcement that an expedition of American men of science is about to leave for Central Asia, in the hope of finding in that comparatively unknown region the "missing link," suggests that the "phibicanthropus prectus" which Dr. Dubois discovered in Java some years ago has been discredited by the American experts. I am not surprised, for all that Dr. Dubois could unearth of his alleged link between man and monkeys was a portion of the skull, two teeth, and a small leg-bone. But it was sufficient for Professor Haeckel, who, in his "Riddle of the Universe," wrote enthusiastically about the Javan find, which he referred to as "in truth the long-sought missing link."

It shall await with interest the result of the spadework to be carried out in Central Asia by the Americans, who are the latest to make a systematic search for fossilized remains of the "missing link."

TOYLAND.**WHITEAWAY'S XMAS BAZAAR.**

Today Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. are calling the attention of the public to their Christmas Bazaar. Although in previous years the management has spent considerable effort on this seasonable feature, it has never attempted anything on the present scale or carried it out more successfully. The new floor has been used to house the toy bazaar. It has everything to commend it. There is ample space, excellent lighting and adequate ventilation. The toys have been effectively arranged on temporary stands built around the pillars. On them are all kinds of articles, mechanical and otherwise, to delight the hearts of the young, to make those of more mature years wish they were young, and, in wishing possibly feel so. There can be seen a large family of dolls—beautiful creatures, with delicately tinted cheeks, tidy hair and expensive dresses. They simply stretch out their hands in an appeal to be adopted into some comfortable home. Who could resist that? Close by are the bears, compelling attention with their glassy stare, of all sizes from small cubs to the full grown article. Of mechanical toys there is a wide range including some which show that a great deal of ingenuity has been expended in their construction. Youthful engineers will be immediately envious of the numerous boxes of the famous Meccano outfits, with which it is possible to build almost anything from a skyscraper to a wheelbarrow, while of similar nature are the Primus and Kingco sets. The youngsters will be able to spend a pleasant afternoon walking round this toyland.

On the same floor are to be seen a number of handsome dressing cases, which would make ideal presents. These are in first class solid leather and are fitted up in luxurious manner. These may be had for both ladies and gentlemen.

On the ground floor many improvements are being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Smith, the local manager, who has just returned from Australia, after a recuperative holiday. The gent's department is being considerably enlarged and reorganised. When completed it will occupy a floor space of over 2,000 square feet. The arrangements enable the artistic display of goods, as well as making them easily accessible. Adjoining is the boot department where separate fitting rooms for ladies and gentlemen are installed. Other departments are also to be reorganised and when the scheme is completed it will add considerably to the general appearance of the store as well as to the convenience of its patrons. Shortly it is hoped to install a lift, a further evidence of the desire of the management to study the wishes and comfort of those who visit the premises.

THEATRE ROYAL.**AN OSCAR WILDE PLAY.****"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."**

If there was any one thing more than another demonstrated by the performance of "A Woman of No Importance" at the Theatre Royal last night by the Warwick Comedy Company, it was the great improvement made in art of play-writing since the days of Oscar Wilde. From the standpoint of play construction it is out of the question, considered from the standards of to-day, possessing as it does nearly all the faults known to the fraternity; but it is not without its interest as a picture of a section of English life in other days. It is melodramatic, stilted, strained, and naturally old-fashioned, its chief redeeming feature being that it includes a number of the satirical epigrams typical of Wilde. Even these appear to have been forced into the play with the aid of a ten-pound hammer, the effect being to accentuate the natural jerkiness of the piece.

There is such a thing as an old-fashioned play being superbly constructed, as is the case when it is sufficiently old-fashioned to come within the category of Shakespearean productions; but a play is hopeless when it is both old-fashioned and awkwardly assembled. The company did as well as it could with a medium that would have taxed the capacity of any assembly of players ever brought under one roof. Even Mr. N. Thorpe-Mayne, finished actor as he is, had trouble trying to inject a modicum of naturalness into the hide of such a painful old "villain" as Wilde had made of Lord Illingworth. Miss Lena Flowerdew as Mrs. Arbuthnot, and Miss Marjory Clark as Hester Worsley, were confronted with the same difficulty. Nevertheless, all managed to carry them off successfully. Miss Joan Mayne was excellent as Mrs. Albany. So was Miss Marie Aked as Lady Caroline Ponterfract, and Miss Dorothy Radford made a very pleasing and consistent Lady Hursantant.

Tonight the company appears in "Brown Sugar."

WATER SUPPLY.**BUILDING REGULATIONS.****LOCAL CHINESE VIEWS.**

The Chinese residents of the Colony, on the invitation of the Kailongs, met at the Tung Wah Hospital last evening to discuss the proposed establishment of a general rider main and water meter system of water supply, as alluded to by H. E. the Governor during the recent Budget debate; and the proposed amendments of the building regulations published some time ago.

The attendance though large, was not up to expectations, most of the big property owners most concerned with the amendments of the building regulations not being present.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, who was supported by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook. The Chairman stated that the question of the rider main and meter system of water supply was first raised by the Government seventeen years ago, but was not put into effect owing to the protest of the Chinese inhabitants. The reasons of the Government at that time were the same as those put forward at the Budget debate recently, viz. to economise the use of water and to improve sanitation. He admitted that there was a certain amount of waste of water by Chinese families, such as allowing the water taps to run unattended and other extravagant uses, but at the same time the hardship inflicted upon the labouring classes by the meter system should not be overlooked. Among other grounds upon which the protest was based was the question of who should pay the meter fees; whether it was the landlord or the tenants. Generally several families lived in a Chinese house and another difficulty, arising out of the system was the means of calculating the amount of water used and the fees they should pay.

However, he (the Chairman) was glad to be able to say that information obtained from Government quarters indicated that the rider main and meter system of water supply would be abolished and that the revenue (\$200,000) expected from the scheme would be made good by a slight increase in the rates and taxes.

The Chairman next explained the amendments of the building regulations and how they would affect house owners and intending house owners. It was to be regretted that the big property owners were not represented as their opinion on such an important matter would help him and his colleague (the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook) to express the view of the Chinese community when the matter was brought up at the next Legislative Council meeting. However, he thought the best thing for the house owners to do was to consult architects and house-building experts as to how the amendments of the regulations would affect them and inform him and Mr. Ho Fook of their opinions.

Dealing with the matter of the meter system of water supply Mr. Li Po Kwai stated that from his personal experience the water meter was always incorrect. Some time ago he was surprised to find his meter registering a figure far above his normal consumption and he drew the attention of the Water Works people, who demanded \$10 for examining it. The fee was always increasing despite the fact that the water consumption of his family was the same all the time.

Further discussion on the meter system of water supply was deferred until the receipt of definite information from the Government. A committee of house owners to discuss the amendments of the building regulations.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.**SWINDLER CAUGHT.****YOUTH'S FALSE PRETENCES.**

A Chinese youth who was this morning charged before Magistrate Smith with obtaining 12 tins of condensed milk from a compradore's shop near the Central Market by false pretences, pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Moore, who prosecuted, said that on December 11, the defendant went to the shop, and producing an order alleged to have come from another compradore's shop in Wellington Street, took delivery of the milk. After the defendant had departed, the master of the shop discovered the fraud and informed the police. Yesterday the defendant again visited the shop with another order for condensed milk, and was promptly arrested.

The Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughing and colds quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE SUICIDE'S LETTERS.**INTENTIONS EXPLAINED.****"ALL THE WORLD IS GLOOMY."**

At Penang in the second court one Friday recently, Mr. A. C. Baker held an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Goh or Nghoh Tek Ghaw, lately manager of Chon Keat Sin Leong, 80 Beach-street who committed suicide by drowning himself in the harbour on November 2. The wife gave evidence. A verdict of "suicide by drowning" was returned.

The deceased left letters explaining his intentions. The following is the translation of one of the letters written in verse to his wife:—"The sky is gloomy and the earth is dark and all the spirits and ghosts are in melancholy. On whom will my mother depend? My wife and children will be crying on account of hunger. Imaginary is the Eternity and who knows what it may be? I bury my body in the maw of fish and depart from this world forever."

"Dated this 21st day of 9th moon Keng Sin year (11.12.20)"

Excerpts from the translation of the second letter read:—"My lot has met with much adversity and the loss of life is on account of money. It is up to me to safeguard my life so that I may look after the family but the loss of my life as a result of my failure is beyond one's expectation: difficulties and resourceless of raising further loans, and indignant as I am I will drown myself in Penang waters as a token of thanks to the people."

Your husband is not without compassion abandoning you all to starvation but he is compelled to do so during emergencies and his mind is restless. A tremendous disease is setting upon him from which it is impossible to live and it is not worth while for him to live. . . . I will now depart from you for ever. All the world is gloomy. Where shall my soul repose? And before whom shall I take pleading of my repentance?"

"These writings are from the pen of my hand just before my death and all are requested to take good care of themselves."

"The words of Nghoh Tek Chew just before his death."

"To my wife Chuan Tuan."

SPORT.**LEAGUE CRICKET.****C.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY.**

The following will represent the C.R.C. in the above match on Saturday at the University ground:—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt), Un Hew Fan, Geo. Lee, Shin Man Ping, Choo Man Ping, Wei Wing Lock, H. Ching, Lai Kun, Hung Man To, Lo Man Fun, and James Wong.

FOOTBALL.**SECOND DIVISION RESULTS.**

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
St. Joseph's	7	5	1	0	24	4	12
R.G.A. Res.	7	5	1	0	19	8	12
Others United	8	4	3	1	18	9	9
United F.C.	7	4	2	1	15	12	9
Kowloon Res.	7	3	2	2	11	11	8
Club Res.	8	3	5	0	9	8	6
S. China Res.	8	3	5	0	15	16	6
Indian R.C.	8	3	5	0	12	18	6
Staff & Depts.	5	2	3	1	11	11	5
"Cardinal"	3	2	1	0	5	4	4
22nd Punjab	8	2	6	0	8	36	4
Club de Recreo	7	1	5	1	10	19	3

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.**ARRIVALS.**

The s.s. "Wingsang," Capt. Jovitt, 1,517 tons, arrived this morning at 8 a.m. from Saigon with 2,100 tons of rice.

The s.s. "Yingchow," Capt. G. W. Eddy, 1,216 tons, arrived this morning at 8.35 a.m. from Swatow with 300 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Torin Maru," Capt. Kawamura, 1,211 tons, arrived this morning at 8.45 a.m. from Wakamatsu with 2,100 tons of coal.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Lake Faulk," Capt. Bahr, sailed for Singapore via Saigon at 8 a.m. to-day with 165 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Jade," Capt. Connelton, sailed for Haiphong at 9 a.m. to-day with 150 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Hopson," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for Tsingtau via Swatow and Shanghai at 6.30 a.m. to-morrow.


The s.s. "Telemachus," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for Liverpool via Singapore at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Derwent," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Summing," Br., cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai via Swatow at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

MEROUY MOTOR CAR CO.
HONGKONG.

59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.



COMPANY REPORT.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., (1918), LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary general meeting of the China Light and Power Co., (1918), Ltd., to be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday, December 23, at 11 a.m. states—

The General Managers have now to lay before the shareholders a statement of accounts and balance sheet for the 12 months ending September 30, 1920.

The Gross Profit for the above period is \$205,042.86. After allowing for—
Interest—\$11,377.07
Writing off for depreciation on the Co's Lines, Buildings and Machinery, &c. \$49,115.46
Consulting Committee's Fees—\$2,900.00
The Balance to be dealt with is \$141,650.33

which it is proposed to appropriate as follows, viz:—
To write off Goodwill account \$53,000.00
To place to Credit of Staff's Provident Funds 3,500.00
To Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts 5,150.33
To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. 80,000.00
\$141,650.33

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the Articles of Association the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs G. W. Barton, A. H. Compton, and T. F. Hough retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe. Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe are eligible for re-appointment.

SEWELL, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1920.

Consulting Committee's fees 2,500.00
Auditors' fees 400.00
Interest 11,377.07
Amount written off as depreciation for 1919/1920 49,115.46
Balance 141,650.33
\$205,042.86

Balance from Working Account \$205,042.86
BALANCE SHEET.

Capital—
Authorized Capital 200,000 shares at \$5 1,000,000.00
Issued—
100,000 Shares at \$5 500,000.00
each fully paid up
100,000 Shares at \$3 300,000.00
each partly paid up

One Debenture 800,000.00
Sundry Creditors 116,805.03
Profit for the year 1919/1920 141,650.33
\$1,308,455.36

Goodwill (paid for in shares) 133,000.00
Land as per last statement 61,945.00
Buildings and Fixtures 84,865.82
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 8,486.58
76,379.24
Since expended 138,808.34
215,187.58

Furniture 2,651.24
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 265.13
2,386.11
Steam Plant 143,000.00
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 14,300.00
128,700.00
Since expended 14,997.46
143,697.46
39,000.00
Electrical Plant 3,900.00
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 3,900.00
\$5,100.00

LAST SUNDAY'S BAZAAR.

MORE PRIZE WINNERS.

FARM YARD AND STORE.

1st Drawing—1 A. D. Barretto, 2 C. A. da Rosa, 3 Mrs. Summers.
2nd Drawing—1 Miss Loureiro, 2 Mrs. R. C. Silva, 3 Mrs. Capell.
3rd Drawing—1 Carmencita Corde, 2 Maria Botelho, 3 Chris. Azevedo.
4th Drawing—1 F. J. Harding, 2 C. H. Piper, 3 E. Dullon.
5th Drawing—1 J. Pounds, 2 J. Dunbar, 3 M. Sargue.
6th Drawing—1 D. Green, 2 M. Mahon, 3 A. Withers.
7th Drawing—1 W. Jones, 2 A. T. Pring, 3 C. B. Atkinson.
8th Drawing—1 A. Y. Noronha, 2 C. Young, 3 R. Dumbley.
9th Drawing—1 G. Grot, 2 G. S. Rodger, 3 E. E. Wilson.
10th Drawing—1 M. O'Brien, 2 M. O'Brien, 3 H. Stainfield.
11th Drawing—1 P. T. Juliana, 2 Yung Chang, 3 M. O'Sullivan.
12th Drawing—1 J. Perkins, 2 E. B. Andrews, 3 Beatrice and Marie.
13th Drawing—1 D. L. Harding, 2 M. Eamer, 3 J. R. Kinghorn.
14th Drawing—1 H. Dixon, 2 Wm. Hearn, 3 E. Goularte d'Aquino.
15th Drawing—1 Ip Kam Kwong, 2 Placida Silva, 3 W. Knight.
16th Drawing—1 Patsy Nicol, 2 H. Lee, 3 J. Rodrigues.
17th Drawing—1 G. Bellis, 2 V. F. Azevedo, 3 L. Bauchin.
18th Drawing—1 Botelho, 2 A. J. Morris, 3 Mrs. Sandford.
19th Drawing—1 Miss Gardner, 2 J. Irving, 3 L. Lammert.
20th Drawing—1 D. Croux, 2 F. A. Wilson, 3 L. Ritcher.
21st Drawing—1 W. G. Fitz Gibbon, 2 L. G. Ribeiro, 3 J. Arthur Howe.
22nd Drawing—1 Sonny Thirwell, 2 L. E. Lammert, 3 A. d'Azevedo.
23rd Drawing—1 G. Rosa, 2 J. de Brito, 3 L. G. Ribeiro.
24th Drawing—1 W. Hynes, 2 C. M. Carvatho, 3 M. Rosa.
25th Drawing—1 P. Murphy, 2 J. M. Leather, 3 Joan Jansen.
26th Drawing—H. A. Branch, 2 B. H. Barradas, 3 G. B. Witchell.
27th Drawing—1 W. Glendinning, 2 C. F. X. da Rosa, 3 G. Harper.

A representative of Chang Chien approached the Ministry of Communications, reporting that he is organizing an overseas navigation company, and that he has sent a representative to Europe for the purchase of steamships, which will sail from Shanghai to Europe. The Company may be floated in six months.

BALANCE SHEET.

Since expended 8.48
Overhead Mains 151,000.00
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 15,100.00
144,900.00
Since expended 8,852.74
153,752.74

Underground Mains 11,545.58
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 1,154.56
10,391.02
Since expended 58,710.82
69,101.84

Sundry Miscellaneous Equipment 1,985.45
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 992.73
992.72
Since expended 5,456.86
365,010.00
Fuel in Stock 5,824.08
Motors on Hire, etc. 27,783.33
Less Depreciation for 1919/1920 3,916.46
23,866.87
Premia on unexpired policies 913.27
Sundry Debtors 56,878.57
Cash in hand 2,045.62
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. 28,280.88
Deposit with Colonial Treasurer 5,000.00
35,280.88
\$1,308,455.36

SUIT DISMISSED.

FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

PLAINTIFF FAILS TO APPEAR.

On the failure of the plaintiff to put in an appearance, the suit of Sang Kee against several insurance companies for \$24,985.95, an alleged loss on a fire at 5 Whitfield Street June 30, 1919, was dismissed by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Supreme Court this morning.

The defendant companies were the China Fire Insurance Company, the North China Insurance Company Ltd., and the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd. They were represented by Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Manila Senate has passed a Bill authorizing the expenditure of Pesos 1,000,000 for an independence programme fund.

Providing there is sufficient frost the Tientsin Skating Club rink which is situated in the same part of the Recreation ground as in former years, will open on December 20.

The P.M.S. "Columbia," which arrived in Shanghai on Dec. 9, brought 1,050 tons of general cargo, about C.S. \$1,500,000 worth of bullion, a full list of passengers, and a number of bags of mail.

A Minchi News Agency report states that the editors of four Chinese daily newspapers, published in Canton, who were arrested on December 12 on charges of having assisted the Kwangsi Party in its opposition against the return of the Cantonese Army and misrepresented public opinion through a series of statements where supposed authors never existed, will be tried by the Civil Courts instead of by the Military Tribunal.

That "saviours of Singapore" legend dies in the ranks of the M.S.V.R. Appearing for volunteers at an Ipoh meeting, Col Hume recalled how "during the mutiny in Singapore the M.S.V.R. did good work and saved the situation considerably." Anyone who was there knows that the M.S.V.R. far from saving, had to be saved by the poor, discredited old S.V.C. amongst other rescues (with always chief honours to the gallant men of H.M.S. Cadmus, who might have been a mob of Gunga Dinns for all that is said of them in the F.M.S.)—*Malaya Tribune.*

Some years ago a Chinese whose daughter had been kidnapped wrote to the Inspector in Charge of one of the Municipal Police Stations asking that an endeavour should be made to trace her. He had apparently failed to get any satisfaction from the Chinese Officials as may be gathered from the following extract from his letter:—"I have repeatedly petitioned to the Chinese Magistrate but very sorry to say, in fact very shameful to say that, owing to the 'itching palm' habit, which is the cancer of government in China, my petition was rejected with a piece of paper, which gave a lot of excuses."

Nearly twice as many Germans are in Japan to-day as were there before the war, say Japanese importers, who fear that many Japanese producers will be driven from the market once German industry recovers its former prosperity. German toys, chemicals and dyes valued at more than 10,000,000 have already been imported, they are quoted as saying by the *Yamato*. German residents in Japan, says the *Japan Advertiser*, are steadily increasing in number, most of them being employed in factories as engineers. Nearly 100 applications have been received from German engineers and other experts for positions in Japan.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WAR MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription of a building to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors.

Lists may be found at:
Messrs. Lane Crawford.
Kelly & Walsh.
Muir.
The Hongkong Club.
Hongkong Cricket Club.
Club Lushan.
Engineers' Institute.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Club.
Peak Club.
Club de Recreation.
Cricketing Club.
M. J. BREEN.
Hon. Secretary.
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Office and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District WILL BE CLOSED to Public Business on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant, and on the 1st and 2nd January, 1921.

W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, December 14, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

HE completion of the Ball Room Extension has increased the Dance Floor capacity to 6,000 Square Feet.

CABARET DINNER DANCES will be held at the above Hotel on the following dates:—

SATURDAY, 18th December, 1920.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, 1920.
XMAS EVE, FRIDAY, 24th December, 1920.

BOXING DAY, MONDAY, 27th December, 1920.

WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1920.
NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY, 31st December, 1920.

AND
NEW YEAR'S DAY, SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANCE
XMAS NIGHT, SATURDAY, 25th December, 1920.

SMITH AND JACKSON,
will entertain with the latest moon songs and dances on the above dates.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY, 31st December, 1920.

HE attention of patrons is drawn to the fact that the usual dance will not be held at the Hotel on the above date, as the entire accommodation has been booked from 9.30 p.m. for the "AT HOME" to be given by Lt. Col. J. R. Wyndham and Officers of the 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).
Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

12 Consignments have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, or

FRIDAY, December 17, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

5 cases Steel Springs,
1 case Magneto, Spark Plugs, etc.
1 case Brass Flower Pots, Vases, Lanterns, etc.
1 crate Brass Nettings,
2 cases Iron ware,
1 case Chain & Oil,
1 case Ladies' Shoes,
5 cases Socks,
4 cases Hats,
1 case Fancy Lace,
2 bundles Dining Requisites,
9 cases Percholine of Mercury,
800 lbs. Round Tacks Core Packing.
1" — 1"

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST NERIS,"
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU AND MANILA.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on December 20, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after December 21, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, December 14, 1920.

AT HOME.

MRS. P. H. HOLYOAK, will be "AT HOME" to her friends at 143, Barker Road, Peak, on MONDAY, the 20th and TUESDAY, the 21st December.

WANTED.

WANTED—WELL FURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon or Hongkong by Young Married Couple without children up to 1st or 15th March. Without Board. Apply Box 1245, c/o "China Mail."

LADIES' GOLF.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, January 7th at the Helena May Institute. It is hoped that all Lady Golfers will be present.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

HE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY, December 21, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crocheted Drawnwork Quilts, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Kit Bage, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 15, 1920.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TUESDAY.

December 21, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TRAFFIC AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TRAFFIC TWIN BEDSTEADS BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
comprising:—

Ch. steel bed, Arm-chair (a set), Folding Card and Occasional Table, One p. patterned Sofa, Bedroom Furniture comprising Trafford Twin Bedsteads, large and small Ward-robe, Dressing Table, and Chairs, Washstands, &c. (trunked Trafford), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Working Stoves, Jetties, &c., Bath Room, Electric Plated Fan, Electric Bedding Lamp, Trafford Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, &c.

Also
American Ice Chest, Enamelled Bath, several lots Tennis Balls, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 15, 1920.



PALACE MOTOR CO., Ltd.

Phone Central 444
Western Branch 3148
Kowloon Branch K307
New Cars for Hire and For Sale.
Private Cars garaged.
Repairing Cars a Speciality.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON,

Offers are invited for the purchase of the
Ex-Enemy Steamer
"ANGHIN"
Gross Tonnage 1613
Net Tonnage 1001
Built in 1903.

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Brown & Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bullock Brothers & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Hongkong; and the undersigned. Sealed tenders should be lodged with Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta. The tenders, which must be in sterling, will be opened at Calcutta on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

XMAS PRESENTS
IN SILVER.

MANICURE SETS, PHOTO FRAMES,
VANITY CASES, CARD CASES,
CIGARETTE CASES, PUFF BOXES,
TRINKET BOXES, FLASKS,
SCENT BOTTLES, PHOTO FRAMES,
INKSTANDS, CIGAR CUTTERS,
SEALING SETS, BRIDGE BOXES,
SHAVING SETS, MIRRORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

MAPPIN & WEBB.

AGENTS—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"BABY" GRAND PIANOS

JUST UNPACKED:

FROM

"BROADWOOD" LONDON.

"CHICKERING" BOSTON.

The finest in the World.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1386.

FINE SELECTION OF GOODS

SUITABLE FOR
XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Including
COTTONS & HOBIGANT'S PERFUMERY
HAIR BRUSHES & COMBS
COLGATE'S GIFT BOXES
PIPES & VACUUM FLASKS
Etc., Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

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1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy
1 Qt. King George IV W.L. Whisky or Perfection
1 " Super Tawny Port
1 " St. Julien Claret
1 " Old Brown Sherry Red Seal
1 " D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin
1 " Burgoyne's Australian Burgundy
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Goulemart Champagne
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Australian Burgundy
1 " Martell's XXX Brandy
1 " King George IV W.L. Whisky or Perfection
1 " Tawny Dry Port
1 " St. Julien Claret
1 " D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin
1 " Vino de Paso Yellow Seal Sherry
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 Qt. Burgoyne's Australian Burgundy
1 Pt. Got Freres Peppermint
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Superior Rich Old Port
1 " King George IV W.L. Whisky or Perfection Whisky
1 " Burgoyne's XXX Brandy
1 " Amontillado Sherry White Seal
1 " Medoc Claret
1 " D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	SWATOW	Dec. 15, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND SWATOW	SHANGHAI	Dec. 15, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	TIENTSIN	Dec. 15, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	BANGKOK	Dec. 15, at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	PUKOW	Dec. 15, at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & HOKO	HOKO	Dec. 15, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Dec. 15, at Noon

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"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG
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YIBERIA MARU	20,000	Dec. 21st.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 13th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Feb. 7th.
SPERIA MARU	9,000	Feb. 24th.

*Submitting call at Shanghai. *Calling at Dairen, instead of Nagasaki.

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VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ABICA & IQUITUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDALY ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES HONGKONG
YU KUYO MARU	8,500	Dec. 8th.
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*Cargo only.

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Empress of Asia—Dec. 21 Jan. 24

Empress of Japan—Jan. 13 Jan. 21

Empress of Russia—Jan. 19 Feb. 9

Empress of Japan—Feb. 10 Feb. 28

Empress of Russia—Mar. 15 Apr. 5

Empress of Asia—Mar. 21 Apr. 18

Empress of Japan—Apr. 7 May 1

Empress of Russia—Apr. 28 May 16

Empress of Japan—May 10 May 28

Empress of Asia—May 28 June 13

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to defer their departure until the date of the Atlantic sailing, as the date of departure from the Pacific is subject to change.

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S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons	S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons	S.S. "CHINA" 10,800 Tons
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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart MONDAY, 27th Dec., at Noon.

SWATOW: (PASSENGERS ONLY.)

HAICHONG Capt. J. S. Thomson TUESDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.

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FOR

LONDON & ROTTERDAM—"CITY OF LINCOLN" On 16th Dec.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESSEX (DENMARK) "CITY OF FLORENCE" On 7th Feb.

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UNNECESSARY WORDS.

WHY waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TERRIBLE SCENES IN CORK.

LONDON, December 12th. Following the ambush last night in which 400 persons were killed and 11 wounded, bombs were thrown into a motor-lorry near the barracks in Cork.

In the great fire in Cork City last night, a great portion of the central part of the city was destroyed, including the Municipal Library, a number of shops, a cinema theatre and a number of private houses. There have been a number of bomb explosions and some firing has also taken place. The population is panic-stricken.

After the dreadful night, Cork City yesterday presented a spectacle comparable only to a town in Flanders after the German bombardment. Fires blazed all day in the basements of the great stores, despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade, although the brigade in the fire area was only broken by the rumbling of the motor-lorries and the crashing of walls. When evening fell, the city was strongly patrolled by troops with orders summarily to shoot looters and prevent gatherings. Furniture removers were busy throughout the day removing furniture from the threatened areas, while hundreds were making an exodus to the surrounding towns. The latest estimate states that altogether 140 houses were destroyed. The damage is believed to be £7,000,000. Two thousand shop workers are idle.

The Catholic Bishop solemnly announced in the Cathedral that he would excommunicate everybody connected with the ambushing of the Crown Forces.

Three hundred buildings were destroyed in Cork by the fire.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor in regard to the Cork fire, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that the police and military gave a possible assistance. A certain amount of looting occurred early in the morning. The police made a baton charge on a crowd of a hundred looters and arrested several. It was not known by whom the fire was started. (Labour and Independent Liberal ironical cheers)—Sir Hamar Greenwood protested most strongly against the suggestion that the Forces of the Crown started the fire—(cheers).—There was no evidence to that effect. Obviously such fire was the only possible argument against the Government's policy in Ireland.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Sir Hamar Greenwood declared that there was not an atom of evidence that three civilians were dragged from their houses and shot after the ambush, that the houses of the Fire Brigade were cut and that the fire brigades were fired on. Every available policeman and soldier in Cork turned out immediately, and without their assistance the fire brigades could not have got through the crowds. There was evidence to show that the fire was started by incendiary bombs, which the Forces of the Crown in Ireland did not possess, but which the Sinn Feiners possessed.

Replying to Mr. Walter Guinness, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that certain houses were destroyed by fire whence, the police alleged, bombs were thrown, and which they were authorised to destroy in the circumstances. He submitted that the fire had nothing to do with the ambush.

The motion of Commander Kenworthy for adjournment was carried.

GOLD AND SILVER BILL.

LONDON, December 12th. In the House of Commons, the Government agreed to fix a five year term for the Gold and Silver Bill of five years. The Bill was read the third time.

AMERICAN NAVY.

LONDON, December 12th. A telegram from Washington says that, in the annual report, Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, states that the present fleet is adequate, if the United States enters the League of Nations. Otherwise, he would recommend the construction, in the next three years, of 3 battleships, 30 cruisers, 1 battle-cruiser, 8 gunboats, 18 destroyers and 18 submarines.

There are at present under construction 11 battleships, 8 battle-cruisers, and 120 auxiliary vessels. Mr. Daniels still considers battleships as the backbone of the fleet, and, referring to the respective merits of the capital ship and the submarine, he contends that history has shown that for every new weapon against the battleship a new organ of defence has been invented. In this connection he mentions that Japan has laid down five capital ships since the Armistice. Nevertheless, he says that the submarine, unless internationally outlawed, has come to stay and its ruthless use by the Germans has not altered the fact that there is a large field for the legitimate use of submarines.

SOVIET ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, December 12th. A Lithuanian official telegram from Kovno states that Soviet troops are concentrating in the direction of Vilna. The Government of Moscow has sent an ultimatum to Lithuania that it cannot tolerate the presence of Allied and neutral troops in Vilna as it is contrary to the Riga-Lithuanian Peace Treaty of July.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

BERLIN, December 12th. The Inter-Allied Military Commission, in reply to the German Note regarding the disbandment of the Einwohnerwehr, refuses to grant special treatment, in the case of Bavaria and East Prussia, and repeats the demand for the immediate disbandment of the Self-Defence Forces.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS.

usually due to flatulence, or wind in the stomach, may be remedied by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

the gentle little laxative. Pinkettes disperse constipation and flatulence, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liver troubles, coated tongues, ill-smelling breath, clear the skin of pimples and blotches. Of dealers, or for 60 cents the retail price, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

In The Store for Men are Thousands of Gifts that men will like

This is a man's Store—quite naturally we know the things which strike men's fancies. Any woman in doubt as to what to give to a man need only look through this Store where there are a myriad of practical Gift suggestions.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.

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Telephone 29.

GERMANY'S SECRET PLANE

HIGH SPEED MACHINE.

ENGINES ON THE WINGS.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent writes—

I learn that the Zeppelin Company has decided, despite the successful flight of the new secret plane, not to proceed with the building of any others, as it is believed they would not be a paying proposition.

It is intended to make a first attempt with the new machine to fly from Berlin to New York.

Built at Staaken, near Berlin, the aeroplane looks like a gigantic locust. It has many new features, and is another instance of the tendency to return to the monoplane type of flying machine.

In the cabin there is room for 18 passengers, and two mechanics and two pilots will be carried.

There are four engines, two on each side of the body, fixed on to the wings. They are Maybach engines, such as were fitted to the "civilian" Zeppelin which did so many trips last summer, and they are each of 250 h.p.

Behind each of the engines is a little cabin for the mechanic.

The wings, of aluminium like the greater part of the monoplane, contain the petrol tanks, which, it is said, will carry enough for about 42 hours, running.

Those who have built the monoplane say that its highest speed will be 250 miles an hour.

"We shall hit New York 36 hours after the start," one of the pilots declares. No date has been fixed for the great adventure across the Atlantic.

I learn that there is no intention on the part of the Entente Disarmament Commission to seize the machine.

The Zeppelin Company have not made any plans to resume passenger and postal traffic by means of airships, or build others.

Zeppelin airships, by the way, are no longer at Staaken, near Berlin, but at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance. At Staaken more than 100 workmen have just been dismissed, and little or no work is now being done there.

"OXONIANNES."

WOMEN UNDERGRADUATES.

NAME WANTED FOR VARSITY WOMEN.

What is the most fitting word with which to designate women undergraduates?

Officially they are just "women undergraduates," but this is too clumsy for the Oxford undergraduate mind. Minds that should be wrestling with mathematics or the classics have been struggling in vain over the problem and have had to confess defeat. The apt word has not yet been born.

An effort has been made, apparently in despair, to make the name "Black and Tans" stick, but its application is too subtle. Moreover, it lacks snap and originality.

"Undergraduate" is an even more obvious and unoriginal attempt. The man who invents the title that fits will earn undying fame.

Meanwhile, the women themselves are quite content to enjoy all the male privileges even to the name. At the same time, they are introducing variety into the wearing of their dress.

The sartorial taste of professors is evidently appreciated by them, for apparently they do not avoid any opportunity of wearing it in public. Women students bound for the sports field evidently regard it as the correct thing to wear on and gown, and the sight of one in sports attire with a gown pedalling a bicycle through the Oxford streets is not an uncommon one.

Women students at Somerville College have been asked to turn their country walks to good purpose, and to "fact" and thus relieve the monotony of the suggestion has been made.

THIRTEEN COCKTAILS.

MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY FETE.

CLASH ON JAPANESE STEAMER.

Thus the *San Francisco Chronicle*—

Peace and quiet as well as amicable international relations hovered in the balance and tottered perilously near the borderland of melée, turmoil and race riots upon the last trip of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner "Siberia Maru" from the Orient, according to gossip that was current among the ship's passengers upon their arrival in San Francisco.

It was thirteen cocktails that endangered the harmony.

Thirteen cocktails, the birthday of Japan's Emperor and T. Daniel Frawley, theatrical producer!

THIRTEEN COCKTAILS.

It was a perfect passage upon the big Japanese steamer from the moment she drew away from the wharves of Hongkong until she was two days out of Honolulu.

That was October 31, the Emperor's birthday!

It was the signal of much busy preparation aboard ship for a scene of gaiety and a ceremonial dinner.

The dining saloon was draped with flags. The dinner menu was elaborate and the service more than usually formal.

There were 111 Japanese first-class passengers and ninety-seven Europeans for whom places were laid. Among them was T. Daniel Frawley, theatrical man, and Captain Nagano, ship's commander.

HE AND HIS 13 COCKTAILS.

Dinner was served at 8 o'clock. It is asserted by those who say they know that during the hour preceding, T. Daniel teased his appetite with thirteen cocktails, the good old-fashioned sort with lots of kick.

"To the Emperor and the glory of Japan" was the toast offered by Captain Nagano from his host's place at the commander's table. He elaborated upon the virtues and development of Japan, as well as the nation's position among the countries of the world.

Scarcely had the captain seated himself after his peroration, when Frawley, with the thirteen cocktails, was upon his feet.

In a voice, which passengers upon the ship describe as strident and with all of his dramatic skill in play he thereupon relieved his mind of many things. The Mikado was denounced, the Japanese attitude towards America was discussed exhaustively, Japan in general was touched upon and a conclusion was reached with a hollow and sepulchral warning that Japan was headed in the general direction of a fall.

JUST SPOILED THE PARTY.

The dinner was a bloomer from that moment. The thirteen cocktails and the Emperor's birthday, together with T. Daniel, had just ruined the party. Every one present admits that.

The events that followed are those upon which the passengers are inclined to disagree.

Those whose homes are in the Orient aver with vigour that the behaviour of the Japanese ship's officers and the men of the crew was beyond reproach. That when a committee from the Caucasian passengers went to the captain to present the regrets of the American and European upon the unfortunate occurrence, they were waved away with the statement that complete understanding of Mr. Frawley's unfortunate condition made explanations unnecessary.

MAKES FOULSOME APOLOGY.

They also assert that there was no danger at any time and that the fulsome public apology which was made by the offender at luncheon the following day was accepted without question and with no disturbance of the peace.

Upon the other hand there is a persistent and unsubstantiated story, which was whispered by other passengers, that immediately following the verbal attack upon Nippon, the ship's crew started up the companionway with the avowed intention of throwing all Americans overboard.

This, it is said, was prevented only by the prompt action of the

EMPIRE PASSPORTS.

RELIEF AT HAND.

USEFUL NEW SCHEME FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Imperial Government, with the concurrence of, and in co-operation with, the Governments of the Dominions, will shortly issue what are termed "Empire wide" passports, available for the whole of the Empire in supersession of the existing system, which requires passports to be renewed in each part of the Empire visited by the holder.

Under the new system any British subject who holds a British passport, however endorsed, or even not endorsed at all, will be able to travel anywhere within the Empire without further formality, and the same rule will apply to new passports to be issued to British subjects.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The change is the result of a proposal made to the Prime Minister of South Africa by Sir R. A. Blakenberg, Acting High Commissioner in London for that Dominion, and approved of by the Government of the Union of South Africa. The proposal, having also received the approval of the Imperial Government, was commended to each of the Dominions in a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who wrote:

The suggestion has been made by the Union Government of South Africa, with a view to avoiding unnecessary restrictions on travel, that passports issued to British subjects in any part of the Empire may be endorsed by the issuing authority for availability anywhere within the Empire thus dispensing with the necessity for fresh endorsements, save for the renewal of the life of a passport. It is desirable, of course, that passports of this extended availability should be granted only when the issuing authority is entirely satisfied as to the recipient's bona fides. In case of doubt a passport should be endorsed for a single journey only, as at present. No objection is seen to the scheme from the United Kingdom point of view on the understanding that the application of the scheme to persons locally naturalised be reserved for further consideration.

AUSTRALIA'S OBJECTION.

The proposal was concurred in by all the Dominions, with the exception of Australia, the Government of which pointed out that in view of the fact that almost all vessels leaving Australia for Great Britain or Canada touched at foreign ports, and that passengers required for their passports visa by Italian, French, or other Consuls, as the case might be, and that the practice of foreign Consuls was not to endorse passports unless issued by the Commonwealth specifically for travel by way of these countries. Lord Milner, in reply, pointed out that it was never intended that such passports should not require endorsement for any foreign country to or through which the holder might be travelling.

Ultimately it was agreed that Lord Milner's proposal should be accepted and acted upon throughout the Empire, subject to the condition that all passports to British subjects for use within the Empire should be renewable every two years for a maximum period of ten years.

KILLED AND EATEN.

NEW GUINEA SENSATION.

OFFICIAL SEARCH FOR HUNTING PARTY.

The Home and Territories Department states that investigations regarding the disappearance in New Guinea recently of Messrs Bell and Dreiser and a party of natives are being pushed forward with all speed.

The party, which was engaged in hunting birds of paradise, is thought to have been ambushed by natives along the Fly River. Articles found in a deserted village have given rise to the belief that the unfortunate men were killed and eaten.

Mr. Hunt stated on October 29, that he had received a telegram from Judge Murray, in which it was stated that there was a probability that the party was not killed in the village in which the articles were found. If the murders had occurred there it is considered that much more of the equipment of the expedition, in the way of clothing and firearms, would have been found.

"I think it improbable," added Judge Murray, "that the whole of the party could have been destroyed." The expedition, which is to make a thorough search of the Fly River district in Dutch New Guinea and Papua, will leave Daru shortly under the leadership of Mr. Lyons, a member of the administration staff at Port Moresby.

officers, who, with some of the saner members of the crew, engaged in a pitched battle to keep the men below deck. American women on the boat are said to have locked themselves in their staterooms until the figure quieted down.

CAREER OF CRIME.

A HARDENED OFFENDER.

RETURN FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinese with a very unenviable record of crime, was this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with unlawfully returning to the Colony after having been banished on March 10, 1917 for a period of ten years.

Accused pleaded "guilty." Inspector Willis, who prosecuted, produced the defendant's record which showed that he had done various terms of imprisonment between 1912 and 1917, amounting to over two years. He was first sentenced on March 26, 1912, to 42 days' hard labour for larceny from the person. Soon afterwards, on September 9, of the same year, he did 3 months for stealing. He had not been out of jail long, when on May 31, 1913 he was again in trouble and got one month for trespassing. This term was followed by a sentence of 12 months for larceny on October 20, the same year. Nothing was seen of the prisoner during the whole of 1914, but on January 9, of the following year he again gave the police trouble and was sentenced to 14 days for stealing. On July 21, 1915, he was again arrested for stealing, and this time received 6 months. In the following year he was twice in trouble for being a rogue and a vagabond. For this offence he did two terms of 42 days, the first sentence being dated June 19, 1916, and the other almost immediately after his discharge, on July 31, 1916. His last term of imprisonment began on February 9, 1917, and on his discharge from jail on March 13, he was deported for ten years, only to return after three years' absence.

Regretting that law did not permit him to pass a heavier sentence, the Magistrate sent the man to jail for 12 months, and recommended that he be again deported on his discharge from jail.

SOAP ROMANCE.

FIRMS RISE TO FAME.

GROWTH OF LEVER BROTHERS, LTD.

The growth of Lever Brothers, Ltd., is one of the romances of business.

The founder of the firm, Mr. W. H. Lever, now Lord Leverhulme, was born in 1851, and at 20 entered his father's grocery business. When he was 34, in 1885, he bought a small soap factory in Warrington, and set himself to work to devise a household soap which would not turn rancid. He called his soap "Sunlight," and by bold advertising rapidly built up a gigantic business.

In 1889 this business had so greatly expanded that a new establishment was built at Port Sunlight, on the Mersey. The firm then became known as Lever Brothers. In 1894 it was formed into a joint stock company under the name Lever Brothers, Ltd., with a capital of £1,500,000 which was rapidly expanded.

From early days its business was organised on comprehensive lines, so as to control raw material from the outset. Thus coconut plantations were secured in the Pacific Islands, where copra or dried coconut was produced, from which the oil was compressed in a factory at Sydney.

Oil-mills were built in the United States to crush cotton seed. The utmost use was made of by-products. Works for the making of "Sunlight" soap were started in Germany, in Belgium, in France, and in Switzerland.

To-day, the company owns coconut plantations in the far-off Solomon Islands (near New Guinea), in the wilds of the Congo, and in British West Africa. It controls the Southern Whaling Company which carries on whale fishing in the remote Antarctic seas. It has absorbed many other soapmaking firms or obtained a controlling interest in them.

It has launched out into many other trades such as the manufacture of margarine, jam production, and fishing. It holds nearly all the shares in the Niger Company, thus securing an immense supply of oil-nuts and seeds such as are used in making soap and margarine.

The company only recently entered into an arrangement with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation in order to bring under one control all its various businesses and interests in West Africa. In July the business of P. Chivers and Co., Ltd., a great jam-making firm, also became associated with the company.

The growth of its capital has been very rapid in recent years, as is shown by the following figures:—

Year ended December 31, 1913 £11,715,000, 1914 £13,247,000, 1915 £14,001,000, 1916 £14,023,000, 1917 £15,202,000, 1918 £17,065,000, 1919 £25,707,000, 1920 £38,007,609. The authorised capital is £130,000,000.

Mr. W. J. Stokes, the branch secretary of the Marine Engineers' Guild, left by the s.s. "Sumner" for Shanghai this morning on gulf business and will be away about three weeks.

RENEWAL OF YOUTH.

X RAY TREATMENT.

MANY SUCCESSFUL CASES.

The renewal of youth.

Since the beginning of Time that has been a human hope which the charlatan has profited by and the sage aspired to realise, writes George Renwick in the *Daily Chronicle*. At intervals it has been aroused, time out of mind, but only to bring disappointment.

That "moderation in all things" has again and again been proved to be a recipe for long life has never been attractive to the mass of people. They demand pills, not prescriptions; they want quick cures, not long-winded counsel. Metchnikoff and his sour milk were voted dull; the cry has always been for an elixir, a philtre. The world grows older, but in this respect it scarcely grows wiser. It still looks for magic.

The old hope has once more renewed its youth in the breast of the world on account of the discovery made by Professor Steinhach, of Vienna—a discovery already referred to several times in the *Daily Chronicle*. Now that the first popular book on it has appeared here, interest in it is greater than ever.

How keen that interest is may be gauged by the fact that, within 24 hours of the public announcement of his discovery, Professor Steinhach received no fewer than five thousand telegrams of inquiry from Berlin alone!

In the first place it may be well to state that the discovery cannot, as yet, be strictly regarded as one that will definitely bring about longer life. It may take the old man's staff—that "raper at death's door" as the Spaniards call it—from his hand, but that does not so far necessarily mean, in the view of all the authorities, that he will live much longer. Life in advanced years is surrounded by many enemies, and it still remains to be seen to what extent renewed youth, as brought about by Professor Steinhach's method, will be successful in vanquishing them. We must have patience and wait and see what the results are over a long period of years than has yet elapsed.

Professor Steinhach's theory—founded on the belief that old age is not caused so much by the normal wearing out of the various important organs of the body as by their inability to renew themselves continuously—involves the use neither of mysterious philtres nor wonder-working pills. There is no Oriental secret or spell about it. Dr. Robert Eckhardt declares in the book to which I have referred. The renewal of youth is brought about either by an operation so comparatively simple that probably every up-to-date medical practitioner knows how to perform it, or it can be achieved by the use of Röntgen rays.

Dr. Eckhardt tells us how the earliest experiments were tried on old animals. They not only regained their youthful appearance, but they went back to the habits of their youth. They sported about as though they enjoyed life, and played, as in their early days, with other of their kind. Then, when the operation was tried on human beings, says Dr. Eckhardt, it was found to be almost equally successful.

The very first case was that of a prematurely aged man of 45, whose health had completely broken down. After the operation "the full strength of his youth came back to him," we are informed.

Two other old men, of 65 and 70 years of age, declared after the operation that they felt as young as they did 20 years previously.

As soon as the discovery was made public, numerous famous medical men took the matter up, and Dr. Eckhardt reports many of their experiences.

"In the case of animals," says Professor Roux, the well-known surgeon of the Halle University, "their average term of life was prolonged by about a quarter. (The reference, of course, is to comparatively short-lived animals, such as rats, dogs, and cats.)

As for the old men and women who were operated upon, all cases, Professor Roux adds, were successful. He thinks that his experiments justify him in saying that "an epoch has opened in which man will be able to postpone old age for a period of years."

Professor Dr. G. Kolzkecht, of Vienna, reports remarkable results in the restoration of defective sight, and in the bringing about of the growth of hair again. "The results in the case of old men," he declares, "are improved appearance, firmer walk, the restoration of physical and mental powers, greater energy in business, and renewed joy in life."

The Canton teachers will probably go on strike, it is said, unless the Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung will pay them in silver instead of in depreciated banknotes of the Bank of China.

The Seventy-two Guilds Commercial Journal of Canton has reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is looking forward to the early purchase of a warship of 5,000 tons or larger, but up to the present confirmation has not yet been received of this report.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERPRET CRICKET.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Dear Sir,—Below I have pleasure in sending you a copy of a letter received from Shanghai, the last paragraph of which will no doubt be of special interest to your readers and I hope keep up interest in cricket during the remainder of the season here.—Yours faithfully,

L. S. GREENHILL.

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 15, 1920.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

Shanghai, 8th December, 1920.

F. Maitland, Esq.,

President,

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Dear Maitland,

On behalf of the team we sent to Hongkong and all the members of the Shanghai Cricket Club, I wish to thank you and all those who so greatly assisted to give our fellows such an enjoyable time, and I can assure you they have all returned expressing their high appreciation of the kindness shown to them during their stay in Hongkong.

The matches played during your Cricket Carnival resulted in most interesting games, and you are much to be congratulated on the fine results. We are all very pleased with the performance of the eleven we were able to send, but as you well know how difficult it is to get a representative team to play away from home.

I can assure you a cordial welcome is extended to the Hongkong Cricket Eleven, who we hope will be able to arrive in Shanghai some time in May next year.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. P. Wood,

President.

LINK WITH THE PAST.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

SECRET PASSAGE DISCOVERED.

A good deal of surface mining is taking place in and around Sheffield, and near Sky Edge, on the east side of the city, miners have come across a long passage.

Tradition has it that when Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner at Sheffield Castle, a subterranean passage ran from the Castle to the Manor House. Many passages have been discovered from time to time, but the latest find is one of the most interesting.

Men were digging on the edge of Barnsley when they made the discovery. The passage is in line with the route the secret way to the Manor House was supposed to take, and Mr. J. Roder, the Sheffield collier, who has made a study of local history, is of opinion that this is part of the passage of Queen Mary's days.

It was explored for about 40 yards. The sides are formed of well dressed rocks, and the smooth arch roof is about 8 ft. high. Bad air and coal gas will prevent it being properly examined, but local archaeologists will probably make another attempt later.

A similar passage was discovered when the new Post Office was being erected, and that was on the same line of route.

We are asked to remind our readers of the popular lecture to be given by Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., F.R.G.S., at the Helena May Institute on Friday December 17, at 5.30 p.m.

SECRET OF DREAMS.

MEMORY THE CAUSE.

COLOUR CONSCIOUSNESS.

Some scientists say that dreams undoubtedly inspired writers so great as Robert Louis Stevenson and Edgar Allan Poe. Dreams are very interesting, very human and very amusing. The secret is to have at least some idea how a dream works. Dreaming has been beautifully described by Henri Bergson.

First, what happens when one dreams? The sleeper's senses continue to be active and the dreamer makes use of his senses. But the dreamer has no will power. The dream sends the sleeper over some action, again as it were, but sends him without his will. Similarly, a sleep-walker, by the use of his senses, may unlock and open a window, but then he proceeds to fall out, because sleepers have no will. Every one knows the sense of helplessness in dreams.

But what causes a sleeper to dream. The best answer is—memory. Memory stirs the sleeper's mind into unawakened consciousness, memory forces the sleeper to dream.

Within us are hundreds of memories and each will jump out and occupy the mind if it can. When we are awake the mind will see that any memory entering the mind has some bearing on the business of the mind at the moment. But in sleep the will is not working and then comes the chance of our elfin memories to "raise the trap-door which has kept them beneath the floor of consciousness."

... to come forth and perform their dance Macabre.

Only one or two memories can get through the door, and the successful memory forms the subject of the dream. The last memory, standing nearest the door, so to speak, has the best chance to come out, but often very distant memories force their way through and make us dream about them.

The chances of these phantom memories to get through the door of the sleeper's consciousness are affected by interesting rules. There is, for instance, the rule of colour. The pressure of the closed eyelids on the optic nerve causes a colour to rise into the sleeper's field of sight. This colour chances to be yellow, this favours the chance of some yellow memory imp to jump through the door. Perhaps the sleeper has a memory of a fire; if so, he is likely to dream about it now. Or if green rises before his closed eyes, he may dream he has done eighteen holes in bogey.

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NEW MENACE TO
MANKIND.AERIAL WEAPONS TO BLOT
OUT CITIES.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money writes—The current estimates provide no less than £23,000,000 for the Air Force—a sum nearly as great as we spent upon the Army before the war-to-end-war began. Large as this sum is, it is bagatelle to what we shall have to spend in the years to come unless a League of Nations becomes effective and succeeds in abolishing aerial armaments.

Already a chorus of voices is raised to denounce our unpreparedness for war in the air. Their burden is that we must, at all costs, maintain a fighting air supremacy.

Let it be clearly realized that if there is to be a "next war" it will be fought by the engineer and the chemist as never war has yet been fought. The horrors of 1914-1918 pale their ineffectual fires before the practical possibilities of the future.

What will be the conditions of aerial fighting in 20 years' time, while still the schoolboys of to-day are young men?

There is no doubt whatever that, unless the world arrives at a convention to stay "progress" in this matter, the lapse of 20 years will find the nations of the world armed with aerial weapons capable of destruction of a kind which was never dreamed of 10 years ago, even in fantastic romances, and that destruction will have for its supreme characteristic that it will involve war, not upon fighting forces, but upon peoples, upon towns, upon the old and the young, upon men, women, and children, without discrimination as to age or infirmity.

WAR ON NON-COMBATANTS.

Let us not imagine for a moment that it will be possible to confine the warfare of the future to fighting men or fighting vessels. In the late war the air attack was really a trifling matter; a mere hint of future possibilities. Nevertheless, the German airmen killed in Great Britain 1,413 persons, and wounded 3,407. Of the killed, nearly one-half were women and children. Of the total casualties nearly the whole occurred amongst civilian non-combatants. If we are engaged in a "next war" 20 years' hence, it may safely be prophesied that the 4,820 casualties of the late war will be multiplied by at least one thousand.

There will be no question of conscripting young men, married or unmarried, to fight that "next war," nor will it be possible to raise

"volunteers" to fight it. It will be fought by the nation, huddling under skies from which at any moment 10,000 bolts may fall, each capable of spreading conflagration or poisonous death.

"LIGHTNING SWIFTESS." It is also necessary to realize that the opening of the "next war" will be of lightning swiftness, with or without a formal declaration.

A swarm of aeroplanes, travelling at 150 or 200 miles an hour, will arrive over the enemy's capital almost as soon as slipped from the leash. In the time to come, if a contest for air supremacy is to be engaged upon similar to the naval building and counter-building of the days before the last war, it will become necessary for each nation to have its defensive aerial forces continuously mobilized. And as the air has so many roads, it is a case in which defence will call for an enormous equipment. This was illustrated even in the petty aerial doings of the late war, when the expected visit of a few German aeroplanes to London compelled us to set up widespread and most costly defences, not only in and around London, but at all the approaches to it.

The penalties of unsuccessful defence would be heavy. A capital whose air forces had been defeated, or out-manoeuvred would be exposed to wholesale destruction by high explosives and poison gas bombs. Short of the construction of underground works sufficient to hold the entire community, which is an obvious impossibility, the civil population would be doomed.

Surface railways, surface munition works, surface food stores, etc., would be useless. They would be easy marks for the air assailants of the future.

THE CASE OF THE ISLAND.

A future of aerial warfare means that Britain not only loses her island security but that, just because she is an island, she stands to suffer more than others.

A position of exceptional security becomes changed to one of exceptional insecurity. Warships, and merchant ships will alike be at the mercy of the aeroplanes of the future.

There is no remedy against these evils save one, and that is an international pact to end aerial warfare. Such a pact will not be achieved unless the imagination of the world's peoples is stirred to the nature of the menace which threatens the future of civilization. It is the purpose of these words to direct attention to the consequences which must inevitably result from a contest in aerial armaments, in the belief that if those consequences are realized opinion everywhere will demand

FAREWELL CEREMONY.

UNION CHURCH FUNCTION.

DEPARTURE OF REV. MR. WILLIAMS.

The congregation of Union Church last night assembled in the Church to bid farewell to the Rev. G. J. Williams, who has been acting as pastor for some months, during the absence of Mr. Macdonald on furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will leave for China on Tuesday, and on January 21 will sail for England, on the "Plassy".

Mr. Williams is a former pastor of Union Church, holding the pastorate from 1893 to 1902. He then went to England and became pastor of a Church in Halifax, Yorkshire. After four years he became one of the Secretaries at the headquarters of the London Missionary Society, and later went to Melbourne as Australasian Secretary of the Society. This year he entered on his first furlough for eleven years. He surrendered the greater part of it, however, when the Union Church appealed to him to take its pulpit again, in the absence of Mr. Macdonald, and came here in willing response. He expects to resume his work in Australia in 1921.

At last night's meeting, Mr. McPherson, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong, presided and expressed the appreciation of the Church for Mr. Williams' untiring efforts in its behalf.

Mr. Williams thanked the Church for its support and sympathy; some members, he believed, had never missed a service during his temporary pastorate and he felt like reciprocating their gift to him and Mrs. Williams by offering an attendance prize. He hoped Union Church would long continue to wield its important influence in the Far East.

During the evening songs were rendered by Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Stewart and Mr. F. H. Farthing, and Mr. Williams gave two recitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were presented with a handsome silver-mounted blackwood tray on a folding stand, suitably engraved. On the tray was a representation of Union Church engraved in silver.

defence not of a problematical character against possible air enemies but of a certain character against the further manufacture of armaments.

MORALITY OF THE FILM.

NECESSARY CENSORSHIP.

"FILMS WHICH ARE DEGRADING."

The old maxim, "Let me make a nation's songs, and I care not who makes its laws," is in need of revision. What now sways the great heart of the people is not song, but moving pictures. At the cinema, whether we like it or not, a large proportion of the population find their chief amusement, their only art, and most of their ideas. In its choice and treatment of subjects the most sanguine producers of films must admit their industry is rather experimental, and it has been wise to recognise the need of some standard and some judicial control in the establishment of the Board of Film Censors, over which Mr. T. P. O'Connor presides. Their task is thankless. No censorship, whether vested in an individual or a committee, will always avoid mistakes or always satisfy public feeling. But whatever our opinions on the value of a censor in other forms of art, it certainly has a function in the cinema industry while, as we read in the Board's last report, censors "find themselves flooded with films in which inhuman monsters use all kinds of mysterious methods of assassination." We shall not attempt to define a boundary between what is tolerable in a book and intolerable on the screen, but it is obvious that the tale of horror is not the same thing in the two different mediums. To condemn all representations of crime is childish. The censors remark that the subject "makes a strong appeal to the imagination of the public." The true state of the case is that story of exciting adventure can hardly be composed without an element of crime. Where is the romance, new or old, which lacks villainy? The purveyors of stories for the million, whether they work through the cinema or an older medium, are apt to rely on violent colours and startling design. We do not accept all that is said of the corrupting influence of "crime films" on the young. As in the old days when juvenile crime used to be consistently ascribed to the reading of "penny dreadfuls," one case in which there is good evidence of connection between film and arrest leads

to the fallacious assumption that every little thief and every young hoodlum was trained in a picture palace. But we fully agree with the censors that the efforts of producers to elaborate and make still more lurid the criminal interest have produced films which are degrading, and which "threaten to become a danger to the reputation of the cinema." They now decline to pass any film in which "crime is the dominant feature" or its methods the chief theme. Their other difficulties are chiefly concerned with sexual morality and the principles on which they act are broadly those approved by popular sentiment. They take, as every censor should, the standards of conduct and propriety commonly accepted. The vast majority of cinema audience will be heartily grateful for the operations of such a censorship. Ordinary folk have no desire to feed upon horrors or to be offered the indecent. The function of the cinema is to provide amusement and excitement, not for exotic tastes or hardened palates, not even for those who always seek some new thing, but for the many.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.
ALL that is needed is to correct the biliousness and the headache disappears. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be as well as ever.

THE NEXT WAR!

POISON GAS.

LORD MOUTON ON EXPLOSIVES AND TOXIC ACIDS.

Lord Moulton, in his presidential address to the Society of Dyers and Colourists in Bradford spoke of the necessity for the greater recognition of industrial chemists and for the greater use of science by them. Nothing, he said, was as certain to make the supremacy of an industry short-lived as to allow itself to be "spoiled."

In the course of his war duties he looked round for works to make explosives and later on toxic acids. He found a terrible dearth of works suitable for organic chemistry. The war was based on German chemistry. But for the triumph of German chemistry which England had not limited, the war must have been over in three or four months. When he came to contemplate the next war he believed that recourse would be made to toxic substances fit of all, and that that nation would have the greatest advantage which had chemical industries capable of supplying the need. If such a war were to break out and find us in such a state of nudity as we were at the beginning of the last war, long before we could meet the danger the war would be decided.

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JUTLAND HUSH-UP.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT.

ADMIRALTY HIDING THE TRUTH.

In an editorial the *Daily Mail* says:—The Admiralty is still trying to hide the truth about the Battle of Jutland.

The Navy and the nation have long wanted to know why Lord Jellicoe, with an overwhelming British battle-fleet, turned away from a beaten German fleet of half his strength and allowed it to escape, when it had been placed in his hands by the gallant fighting of Earl Beatty. He thereby prolonged the war by two years and rendered the deadly submarine campaign possible.

Again and again during the past eighteen months the Admiralty has promised to publish an official account of the battle with all the vital documents, as soon as that account was completed. The account is made up, and has been in print for months. But the Admiralty representative in the House of Commons repudiated all the past promises, and calmly announced that the account will not be published at all. It is to be handed to Sir Julian Corbett, who is writing an official history of the naval war. There is no assurance that the vital documents will be printed by him. There is no security that they will not be censored, and, when questioned on that point, the Admiralty representative was unable to give an immediate answer. There is no security that Sir Julian's volume will appear at an early date. The country is being put off with a fresh crop of vague official promises.

Why should this hocus-pocus be practised on the nation? The excuses given were ridiculous. It is alleged that further information has appeared in Germany which invalidates much of the Admiralty's account. But if that account is to be held back till fresh information ceases to appear, it will not be published for a century. Meantime grave injustice is being done to the officers and men of Earl Beatty's ships. They suffered thousands of casualties; while among the 30,000 officers and men of Lord Jellicoe's battle-fleet, as Commander Bellairs, M.P., pointed out in the interview the casualties were exactly 4. Yet "the captains of Lord Jellicoe's ships received honours equally with those under Earl Beatty's command."

The country wants the official account to be published, completely and at once, because this nation wants progress. Progress in naval affairs cannot be achieved if the

WHY THE PRINCE SMILED.

A GOOD STORY.

CANADIAN TOUR INCIDENT.

Why the Prince smiled the joyful smile is a good story. It was during the Prince's Canadian tour last year, at the St. J. Club, Halifax, Nova Scotia, that the camera caught him.

The club is quite a small affair, hidden in the woods away from the town. But the King visited it when he was in Halifax and the members urged that precedent for a visit from the Prince, who promptly accepted the invitation. All Halifax went with him.

Halifax is a "dry" town, a fact which supplies the point of the joke that brought the picture into being. Just as he was signing the book a shout came from one of the guests: "Look out, sir! You're signing the pledge."

The Prince's smile was caught by the camera man and has travelled all over the world since. It is framed, and occupies the place of honour in thousands of homes in the Dominions.

Women and children were wearing miniature reproductions of it on buttons in every town in the Antipodes which the Prince visited, and it is the proudest possession of many a "digger" who was cheered by his smile in the trenches.

Report has it that the Prince smiled again when he sampled the "Pussy-foot" drink that the club offered him. But that is quite unofficial.

truth is not known to the public. Experience of authority in the past shows that only through publicity and public pressure can officialdom be induced to act on facts. To-day the nation is completely in the dark as to the exact value of a battle-fleet. The British people must know what happened at Jutland if it is to decide what is the factor that is going to give our country the command of the sea in the twentieth century. So long as it is kept in ignorance the command of the sea is in danger, even though the German fleet lies under the water.

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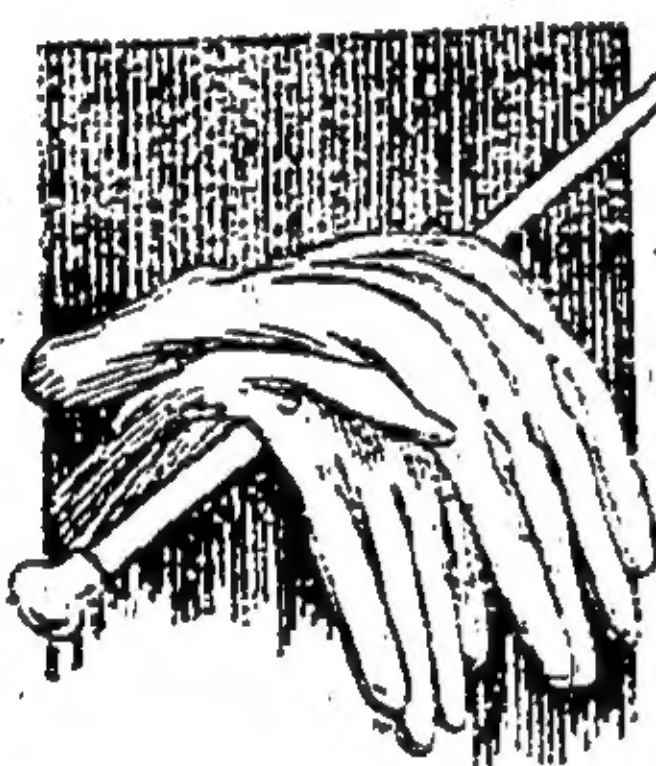
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'JAEGER'
WOOL LINED



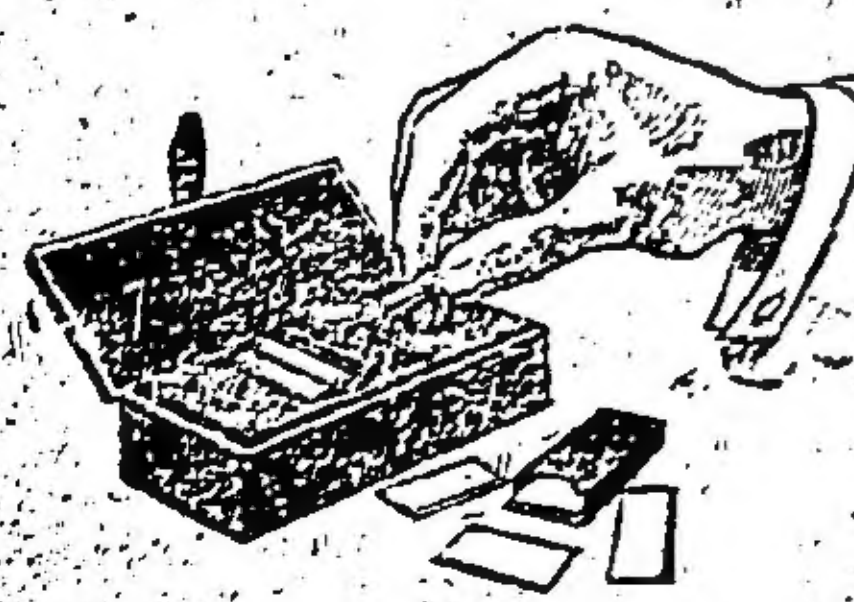
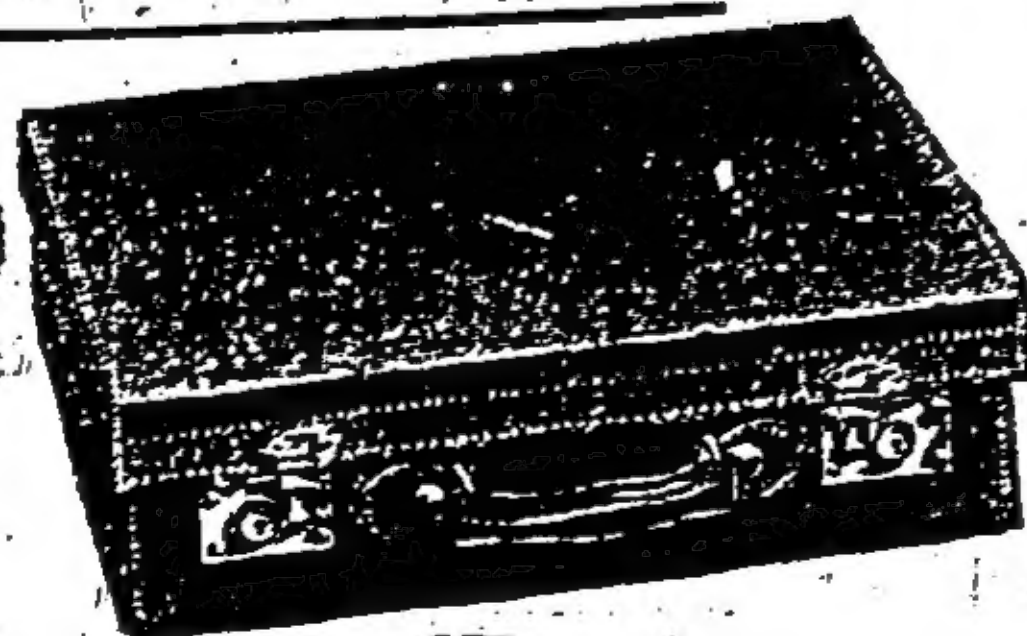
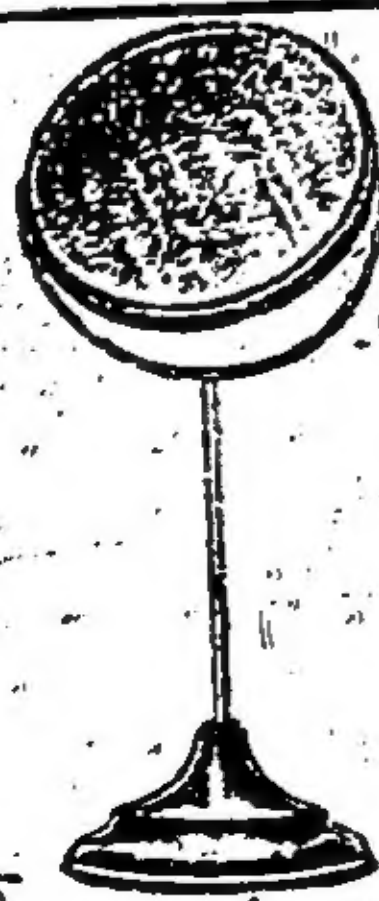
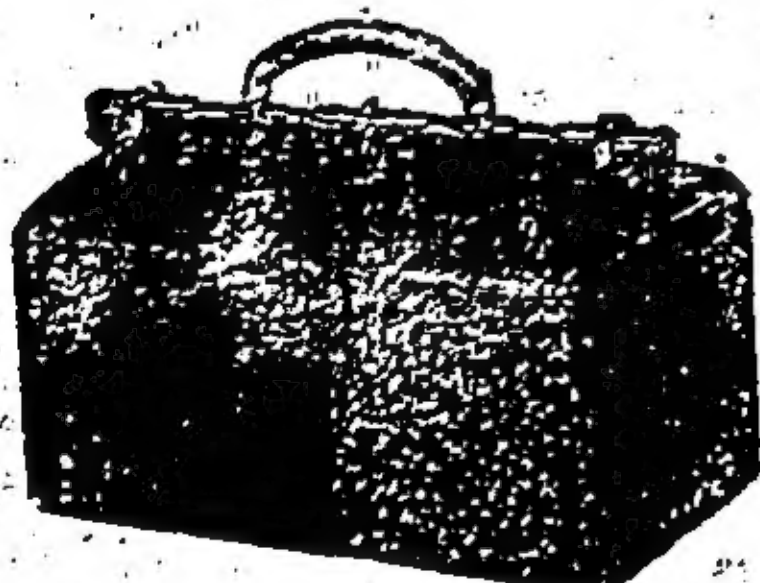
'JAEGER' FLEECY
WOOL MOTOR
SCARVES
NEW SHADES



'JAEGER'
'BALACLAVA' OR
TRAVELLING
CAPS

These high grade goods are unequalled, being produced from the finest WOOL, and noted for their WARMTH, COMFORT, superior FINISH and WORKMANSHIP.

GENTLEMEN'S

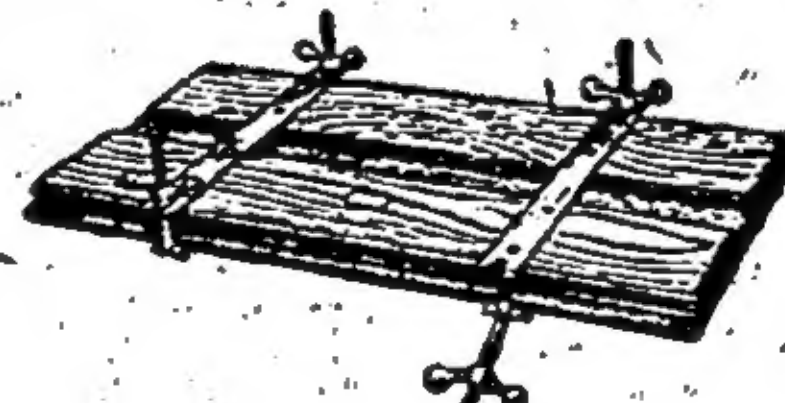


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Fitted
Suit Cases
Safety Razors
Hair Brushes
Shaving Brush & Mirror
Fountain Pens



Gentlemen's
Briar Pipes
E.E.B.
Cigar Pouches
Cigarette Cases
Leather Wallets
etc., etc.

SEASONABLE
SUITABLE
AND
SENSIBLE
GIFTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN



EVERITTS

TROUSER'S PRESS, a present appreciated because of its usefulness to the Man of Appearance. Polished Oak unbreakable Fly Wood and Nickel Plated Fittings.



GENTLEMEN'S
ALL WOOL
Dressing Gowns
AND
Bath Robes
PLAIN COLOURS, STRIPES
and
FANCY UP TO DATE
DESIGNS



AN
EXCELLENT
GIFT

Gentlemen's
ALL WOOL
PLAIN AND RIBBED
HALF HOSE
ALL COLOURS AND
MIXTURES



Gentlemen's
FANCY COLOURED
EMBROIDERED
HALFHOSE
NEWEST DESIGNS
SILK & CASHMERE



Gentlemen's Neckwear Novelties
of Exclusive Designs,
Latest Productions
KNITTED SILK, PLAIN & FANCY
SILK WIDE ENDS, BATSWINGS,
etc., etc.



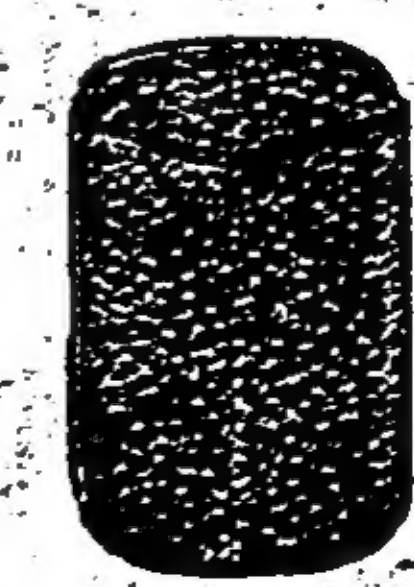
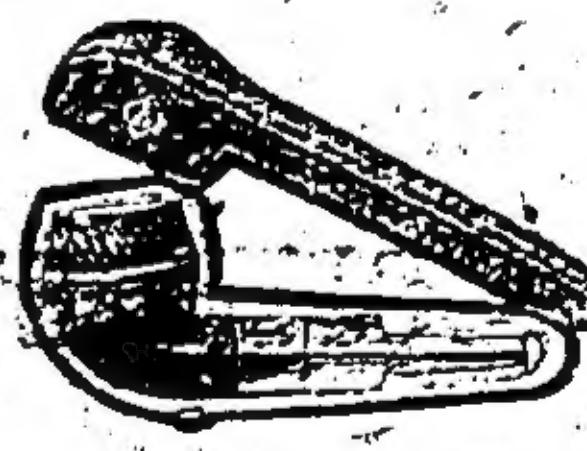
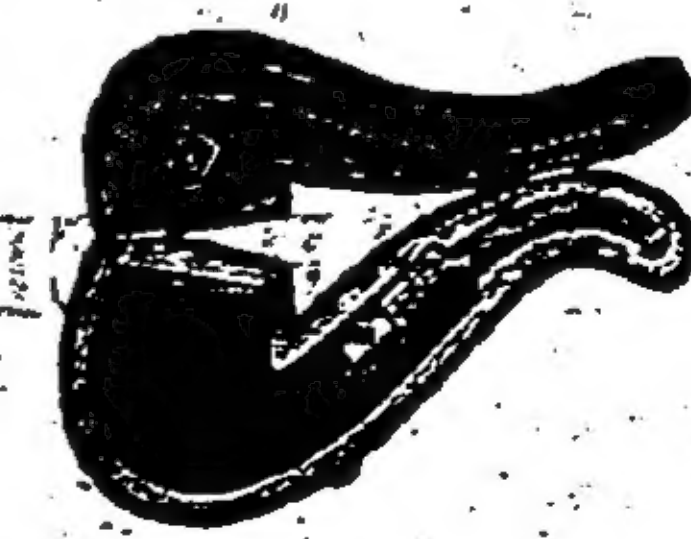
GENTLEMEN'S
WHITE HEMSTITCHED
HAND WOVEN
LAWN AND CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS



FANCY BORDERED
'Pyramid' and 'Excelsa'
FANCY HAND PRINTED
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In our JUVENILE DEPT. we have also a splendid selection of well designed TAILOR MADE garments for BOYS, SUITS, OVERCOATS, exclusive distinctive Styles in TWEEDS, SERGES and VELVET (Fast Pile).

HABERDASHERY



WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CORONET
TQ-NIGHT, at 5.15 & 9.15

NORMA TALMADGE in
"THE LAW OF COMPENSATION"
 6 REELS
"THE SUMMER GIRLS"
 BRITISH GAZETTE.
 At 7.15 p.m.
 FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
"THE MYSTERY OF 13"
 Episodes 7, 8 and 9.

DECEMBER 15, 1920

Wind

Wind

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.
diverstock	8	30.57	13	—	—	1
amuro	8	30.14	—	—	SW	10
akodate	—	30.58	—	—	—	1
oio	—	30.58	—	—	—	1
ochi	—	30.57	—	—	—	1
ogasaki	—	30.43	—	—	—	1
ogoshima	—	30.59	—	—	—	10
shima	—	30.52	—	—	—	—

main Island	30.16	—	—	N 2
Whitman	30.29	25	61	—

[illegible]

ourine	39.04	68	—	XXV 4
St. James	22.81	48		

S. James	20.84	62	-	NW 4
Parr	29.04	78	-	N 2
Parr	29.80	79	92	SE 2
Gregory	29.80	79	-	-
Hanna	29.83	79	96	NW 1
Legpi	29.83	79	80	NE 4
McClellan	29.79	78	-	-
Murphy	29.79	76	88	NE 4
O'Leary	29.79	75	91	ESE 2
Ryan	29.79	75	91	ESE 4
Cavan	29.79	75	-	-

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 16, 1901.

- BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea.
- TEMPERATURE, in the shade at six feet from ground.
- HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation.

4. DIRECTION of Wind, to two po

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE, OF WIND, according to Beauford Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue s detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overpassing showers, q squall, r rain, s thunder & visibility w few, wet.
7. RAIN, in inches tenths and

HONGKONG TIDES.

The zero of the table corresponds

The zero of the table corresponds to the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Dock add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 inches to the height given in the table.

to	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER
1	10.00	10.00
2	10.00	10.00
3	10.00	10.00
4	10.00	10.00
5	10.00	10.00
6	10.00	10.00
7	10.00	10.00
8	10.00	10.00
9	10.00	10.00
10	10.00	10.00
11	10.00	10.00
12	10.00	10.00
13	10.00	10.00
14	10.00	10.00
15	10.00	10.00
16	10.00	10.00
17	10.00	10.00
18	10.00	10.00
19	10.00	10.00
20	10.00	10.00
21	10.00	10.00
22	10.00	10.00
23	10.00	10.00
24	10.00	10.00
25	10.00	10.00
26	10.00	10.00
27	10.00	10.00
28	10.00	10.00
29	10.00	10.00
30	10.00	10.00
31	10.00	10.00
32	10.00	10.00
33	10.00	10.00
34	10.00	10.00
35	10.00	10.00
36	10.00	10.00
37	10.00	10.00
38	10.00	10.00
39	10.00	10.00
40	10.00	10.00
41	10.00	10.00
42	10.00	10.00
43	10.00	10.00
44	10.00	10.00
45	10.00	10.00
46	10.00	10.00
47	10.00	10.00
48	10.00	10.00
49	10.00	10.00
50	10.00	10.00
51	10.00	10.00
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80	10.00	10.00
81	10.00	10.00
82	10.00	10.00
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86	10.00	10.00
87	10.00	10.00
88	10.00	10.00
89	10.00	10.00
90	10.00	10.00
91	10.00	10.00
92	10.00	10.00
93	10.00	10.00
94	10.00	10.00
95	10.00	10.00
96	10.00	10.00
97	10.00	10.00
98	10.00	10.00
99	10.00	10.00
100	10.00	10.00

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day	Date	Hour - Mean Time	Height	Day	Date	Hour - Mean Time	Height
Wed.	15	h m 12 12	4.4	h m 5 58			
Thur.	16	11 23	4.9	11 23			
		2 53	(4)	2 57			
				5 55			
Fri.	17	0 10	4.5	0 22			
		3 32	4.9	3 37			
Sat.	18	1 0	5.0	1 0			

Jan. 20	m	3 57	5.0	m	10 36
---------	---	------	-----	---	-------

	Previous day	On date at One day	2
Barometer	30.14	30.17	30.18
Temperature	84	84	84
Humidity	85	85	85
Direction of			

Force	3	1	1
Weather	0	b	0

Force	5	1	2
Weather	c	b	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0


Highest open air Temperature on the 1st
 Lowest open air Temperature on the 1st

T. F. CLARKE, Director
 Hongkong Observatory Dec. 15.

TEL. 2511 HONGKONG THEATRE TEL. 2511

TO-NIGHT, at 5.15 & 9.15
PARAMOUNT presents
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— D —
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LAUGHING AT
Marjory Clark as "Lady Sloane."
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), Dec. 14th
By General Request
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
FRIDAY, Dec. 15th.
The Ever-Popular
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
SATURDAY, Dec. 16th.
(Harwell Performance)
"UNCLE NED."
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RECONSTRUCTING A LINER.

BIDS INVITED.

Apart from economical, political, and legal considerations, one of the chief reasons for permitting the great ex-German passenger liner "Leviathan," formerly the "Vaterland," to tie idle in New York Harbour since the armistice has been due to an ar-

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PASSENGERS"

to export 1,000,000 dollars from the United States Shipping Board for the plans which are necessary for the work of reconditioning and restoring the vessel. According to Mr. Gibbs, chief of the Construction Department of the

100

ing entirely new plans and specifications. German greed and spite placed an exorbitant price upon the original papers with the object of scrapping the "Leviathan," because the Germans believed that without the originals the Americans would be unable to restore the liner and to fit her for the Transatlantic service. Mr. Gibbs and his staff of technical assistants undertook to create new plans for a quarter of the sum demanded by the Germans. The vessel, after her service as a troopship was completed, is a mere shell, the interior fittings having been torn out and the great engines almost wrecked, while the ship is woefully deteriorated generally. Mr. Gibbs had nothing to work upon but the ship itself, and did not even know where the centre of gravity lay. The work started last December, and space then every inch of the ship has been measured, and she has been constructed anew on paper. Bids for her reconditioning are now invited, and by next spring it is hoped that the liner, converted into an oil-burner, will be again on the high seas.

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